FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARY-CSSR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS

LD271133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In accordance with the year's plan for the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, military operational-tactical exercises have opened in Hungary under the title of "Danube-84." During the exercises selected staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army, the CSSR People's Army and the USSR Army will cooperate closely to fulfill the set tasks. The exercises are taking place in selected regions along the Danube.

CEMA SECRETARY ON POTENTIAL FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

AU271856 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 27 Jun 84

["The CMEA Countries Can Solve All Their Economic Tasks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA) -- The CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev is categorical in his assessment that the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have at their disposal the necessary material and labour resources and the necessary scientific and technological potential to solve even the most complex economic tasks. He stated this before a BTA staff reporter prior to his departure from Bulgaria, which he visited at an invitation from the government. The guest added that the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to impede the economic development of the fraternal socialist countries by intensifying the arms race and by imposing all sorts of economic sanctions failed, thus revealing their ungroundedness. All this is plain from the practical activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and from the successes of the countries of the community in all spheres of the economy. At present the council for Mutual Economic Aid is the most dynamically developing economic community in the world.

Mr Vyacheslav Sychev described the recent Moscow economic summit of the CMEA member-countries as a significant event in the life of the socialist countries, in the history of the entire communist and workers' movement. He said in this connection that the talks he had with Bulgarian leaders concentrated on measures for the rapid implementation of the decisions adopted at the summit, and on improving the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, of the Secretariat, of all its bodies. Gratitude was expressed to the Bulgarian leaders and first of all to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, for the precious recommendations which are to be used in the future activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

PRC'S QIAN QICHEN TALKS WITH POPOV, MLADENOV

AU261639 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA) -- The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, Mr Qian Qichen, visited Bulgaria from June 22 through 26. Talks were held between the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Lyubomir Popov, and his Chinese counterpart. The two deputy ministers informed each other about the situation in their countries and set forth their positions on a number of international issues of mutual interest. There were reviewed also questions concerning bilateral relations and the wish was expressed for inter-state relations to continue to develop.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov and his Chinese counterpart held talks on the state and the prospects of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, received the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NORWAY

AU271935 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Oslo, June 27 (BTA) -- The regular political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Norway were held in Oslo, June 25 through 27. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Bulgarian delegation expressed concern over the dangerous deterioration of the international situation since the initiated deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The importance of terminating the arms race and of making progress in disarmament upon the principles of equality and equal security was emphasized at the consultations. The significance of the Stockholm conference, too, was stressed. Views were stated on the ideas for the conversation of the Balkans and northern Europe into zones free of nuclear weapons and on a number of other topical international problems on some of which the opinions of the two countries were similar.

The two delegations gave a positive assessment to the state of bilateral relations. Measures were outlined for their further promotion in a number of spheres, especially for utilizing the good chances for the expansion of economic and cultural cooperation.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation was received by the Norwegian state secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Thorbjorn Froysnes.

ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN WITH GREEK DEPUTY MINISTER

Trade To Increase

AU261903 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA) -- Talks were held here today between the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the alternative minister of the national economy of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Vaitsos.

They discussed bilateral economic cooperation now and in the future. The two ministers expressed the common opinion that results so far in the sphere of economic relations and ties constitute a reliable basis in that respect.

In addition to trade which exceeded 250 million currency leva in 1983, equally promising seem the branches of the light and the food industry, of metallurgy and mechanical engineering, of chemistry and power generation.

The two ministers have agreed to undertake practical steps towards stimulating the contacts between economic and trade organizations and firms of both Bulgaria and Greece, to start exploring and exploiting the existing chances, and to launch the realization the projects of mutual interest. This meeting between economic leaders of Bulgaria and Greece will undoubtedly help promote business cooperation and exploit the existing economic advantages.

Filipov Receives Vaitsos

AU271901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of the national economy of Greece. During the talks, a positive assessment was given to the development of bilateral relations, which is in the spirit of the agreements between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece. [Words indistinct] the bilateral Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation to undertake additional measures for long-term development of economic cooperation.

The possibilities for joint exploitation of mineral riches, for development of production sharing, and for cooperation between the two countries were also discussed.

DOYNOV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS TRADE SECRETARY

AU271929 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering, received Mr Frederick Bolkestein, chief secretary of foreign trade of the Netherlands. A discussion was held on some aspects of the development of economic, scientific and technological ties between firms and organizations of the two countries in the sphere of mechanical engineering.

USSR'S ANTONOV VISITS MACHINE-BUILDING COMBINE

AU271904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet governmental delegation led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continued its visit to Ruse today and visited the heavy machine building combine. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and okrug leaders. Views were exchanged on further deepening and expanding the cooperation and integration of Bulgarian and Soviet machine building and research institutes involved in heavy machine building. At the Nayden Kirov electrical-industrial plant, the Soviet delegation was acquainted with the production of equipment for complex electric-driving of metal-cutting machines with digital control. The guests also showed interest in the production of the unified plants for printing plates [platki] and [word indistinct] equipment which, in addition to supplying Bulgaria's needs, also supplies the needs of the Soviet Union.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU270718 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] An expanded session of the Council of Ministers has been held with the participation of the chairmen of the okrug people's councils. In conformity with the January BCP Central Committee Plenum decisions and with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions on implementing new approaches and methods, basic rules for organizing the work of the government and its organs were adopted. Conditions are being created for improving the organization of the activity of the Council of Ministers and its organs, for comprehensively resolving urgent problems, for strengthening discipline at all levels, and for intensifying control and personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the decisions.

A decree of the Council of Ministers was discussed on raising the effectiveness of auto transportation and for reducing ineffective transportation and the waste of liquid fuels, on the direction of cargo to railway transportation, and for decisely improving the quality of the transportation services to the national economy and the people. Decisions were also adopted on improving work for guarding socialist ownership from violations and fires and for raising the role of the workers' collectives in this respect as well as for improving the organization of traffice safety.

The Council of Ministers Bureau discussed a report on applying robots and manipulators technology and approved measures for developing, producing, and introducing these machines in the various branches of the national economy. A program for a speedy socioeconomic and cultural development of the Smolyan Okrug up to 1990 was adopted as a draft document. Instructions for renumerating labor in the piecework system and the conditions which have to be established in the enterprises for its effective implementation were discussed in order that labor productivity and the quality of production can be increased. Measures for increasing production and securing spare parts, and for their more thrifty use were also adopted.

ALEKSANDROV, DYULGEROV SPEAK AT TU CONFERENCE

AU271925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A regional conference of the Trade Unions Central Council counterplanning operational staff has been held in Plovdiv. It was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee, secretaries of the Trade Unions Central Council, chairmen of okrug people's councils, and chiefs of enterprises from Burgas, Yambol, Sliven, Stara Zagora, Khaskovo, Kurdzhali, Smolyan, Pazardzhik, and Plovdiv Okrugs. The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov. An accountability report was read on the past implementing counterplanning, which is in conformity with the latest requirements.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov emphasized in his speech that the conference will enable the achievement of a substantially higher effectiveness in the work of the workers' collectives. He devoted special attention to the exact implementation of the economic approach and its mechanism, and of the (?team) work in various branches of the national economy.

In his closing speech Comrade Petur Dyulgerov emphasized the particularly important role of the trade union organizations, which are public factors for the consistent implementation of the economic approach and its mechanism.

ZHIVKOV LETTER ADDRESSES SOCIOLOGISTS' ROLES

AU271941 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA) -- A message of greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov to the solemn meeting of the Bulgarian Sociology Association to mark its 25th anniversary, contains a high evaluation of the fruitful work of the Bulgarian sociologists, of their contribution to the settlement of the problems pertaining to the construction of the advanced socialist society. The message of greetings was read by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

"We hold in high esteem the strivings of the Bulgarian sociologists aided and supported as they are by the Bulgarian Sociology Association, to break up the established framework of social knowledge, to search for new approaches and solutions. Thanks to these efforts and previous successes the specific Bulgarian contribution to the modern Marxist-Leninist sociology emerged and the Bulgarian sociological thought won international scientific prestige" reads the message in part.

Pointing out that the construction of the advanced socialist society is a continuous process of discovering newly arising phenomena and questions and of their settlement, Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on a number of new problems facing the party and the state in the solution of which the Bulgarian sociologists will certainly have a say. Which are these problems?

This is the building of a material and technological base to correspond to the advanced socialist society, upon the foundations of the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution.

These are also the problems related to the further development of the socio-economic relations and especially the realization of the principle concerning the owners of socialist property and those who run it.

This is also the decisive improvement of the political system of the socialist society, of the forms of direct and representative democracy, encouraging the spirit of enterprise and creativity, the formation of the new socialist personality.

These are also the problems of the further development of the cultural sphere.

These are the cardinal problems of the ideological offensive against the bourgeois sociology, of the struggle for the promotion of understanding and cooperation between peoples, for the preservation of peace in the world.

Further on, Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that profound and concrete researches into public opinion, into conduct, motives, and the social stimulation of socialist teams, and of the socialist personality are expected from sociology, as well as an active role to be played by it in the further development of the spirit of justice, criticism, and realism in assessing the basic factors and the future trends of all-round progress.

As a rule the Bulgarian sociologists have always sought to combine the daily, and the current with the progressive, the promising, and the applicable with the fundamental, the actual with the high principles, with the lasting scientific and political values of the socialist society, stresses the Bulgarian leader.

HUSAK RECEIVES ORTEGA, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

LD271637 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who is in Prague on a short working visit.

Also present were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, and Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a cordial and friendly conversation the presently successful development of Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations was pointed out, and the interest of both sides for its further deepening in all spheres was emphasized. While evaluating current questions of the international situation it was stated that Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Nicaragua agree in their attitudes to the fundamental questions of international relations today and make every effort for the acceptance of all concrete and effective measures which would lead to strengthening world peace and international security.

In this connection Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised the heroic struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and expressed the full solidarity of the CSSR with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, for freedom and for the country's independence.

At the end of the visit Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, conveyed an official invitation to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic to visit Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the details of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Ortega Meets With Strougal

LD271848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Talks were held in Hrzan Palace in Prague today between Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

They briefed each other in detail about the political and economic situation in Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua. They emphasized that cooperation between the two countries is successfully developing on the basis of equality, mutual understanding, and noninterference in internal affairs. Lubomir Strougal expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in continuing to broaden and enrich this cooperation.

In assessing the current situation in the world, the two officials resolutely condemned the adventurous, aggressive policy of the United States in Central America and emphasized that problems in this sphere must be dealt with through political and peaceful means.

Daniel Ortega gave thanks for political and economic assistance and support, and expressed the conviction that the outcome of the talks would be the further positive reinforcement of their sincere friendship and the broadening of the fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua.

Briefs Press on Talks

LD271929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who is heading a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua on its current visit to Czechoslovakia, gave a press conference in Prague this afternoon.

Asked by a Czechoslovak radio editor how he assesses the results of today's talks with the highest Czechoslovak representatives, Comrade Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, Daniel Ortega replied:

[Begin Ortega recording in Spanish, fading into translation] The fraternal contacts between our revolutionary government and the CSSR have a tradition. We have come here to reaffirm these exemplary relations both in the field of bilateral relations and in assessing the current United States adventurous policy, which constitutes a threat to the whole of mankind. During today's talks we were united in condemning the current U.S. policy toward Central America. The Reagan administration, by this policy, is multiplying the already numerous and dangerous flashpoints of tension. There exist two alternatives for resolving the tense situation in Central America: ours, the Nicaraguan, which seeks possibilities for a political solution, and on the other side, the North American way, employing the policy of the crudest pressure and state terrorism. The current visit has enabled us to brief your highest representatives on what this American aggression is causing us. As I said at the beginning, I would like to voice my full satisfaction with the results of today's talks, which again express Czechoslovakia's principled policy toward Nicaragua. These talks have reinforced the existing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua. [end recording]

U.S. 'Militaristic Policy'

LD272259 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A press conference was held in Prague today at which Daniel Ortega acquainted journalists with the results of his journey to a number of socialist countries. By these visits we wanted to reaffirm our interest to deepen our relations with socialist countries which we see as exemplary and fraternal, said Comrade Ortega and he went on: We have identical views on the current situation in the world and we consider as most important the struggle against the destructive policy of the United States which forms a threat to the whole of humankind. When describing the situation in Nicaragua he said that the Pentagon and the CIA keep in neighboring countries up to (?600,000) counterrevolutionaries who are trying to create a sort of legal base in Nicaragua by capturing a part of its territory. However, they are not successful as the Nicaraguan Government liquidates the counterrevolutionary camps. Former Somoza followers therefore concentrate on attacking schools, health institutions, agriculture cooperatives, killing women and children. Comrade Ortega said that counterrevolutionaries caused damage amounting to $120 million. For comparison, Nicaraguan exports equaled the sum of $450 million annually with greatest effort.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the interest of Nicaragua in a political solution to the situation in Central America. He said that a condition was made in the talks with the United States that the relation of Nicaragua to socialist countries will be discussed. In other words, sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua will be the topic of discussion. Nicaragua cannot start talks on these bases.

We put this question at the press conference: Comrade Ortega you spoke about the real interest of Nicaragua in a peaceful solution of the situation in Central America. How do you assess in the Contadora Group this connection?

[Begin Ortega recording in Spanish fading into translation] We supported Contadora since its formation in [word indistinct]. Nicaragua was the initiator of the campaign in which a group of states was created to look for a peaceful solution in Central America. Contadora made a number of proposals which have (?been thwarted by the U.S. aggressive policy). This aggressive militaristic policy of Washington is the greatest obstacle in the way of peaceful solution. [end recording]

Delegation Departs

LD280923 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Today the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, ended its stay in our homeland and left Czechoslovakia by air.

CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; Michael Stefanak, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vratislav Vajnar; federal minister of the interior; Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food; Frantisek Ondrich, minister and chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the CSSR; Vladimir Janza, minister and deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and other CSSR representatives saw the guests off at Ruzyne Airport.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHNOUPEK IN BOGOTA

LD272151 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota June 27 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Colombia, has been received here by Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas.

The Colombian president emphasized the significance of a political dialogue between Czechoslovakia and Colombia and called for its systematic development also on the international forum, mainly in the United Nations. He confirmed the interest of his government in the intensification of economic, cultural and other cooperation between the two countries.

Belisario Betancourt Cuartas explained basic principles of the Colombian foreign policy, which strives for the averting of war, for peace, disarmament and a just international economic order. He spoke about the active stand of Colombia in the Contadora Group, striving for a political solution of the Central America problems without external interference.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced the interest of Czechoslovakia in the development of mutually advantageous and balanced relations with Colombia, and appreciated the efforts of the two sides for the extension of economic and trade cooperation. He stressed that there are good prerequisites also for the development of relations in the sphere of culture and arts.

The Czechoslovak minister acquainted the Colombian president with the stand of Czechoslovakia on the present deteriorated international situation, and emphasized that there are possibilities for improvement, consisting mainly in the proposals of the Political Declaration from the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held in Prague in January 1983 which were further developed by a number of new disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met with his Colombian colleague Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo for talks on Czechoslovak-Colombian relations and the international situation.

President of the House of Representatives of Colombian Congress Julio Bahamondes Venegas presented Bohuslav Chnoupek with the Order of Democracy, awarded to him by the House of Representatives.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD271903 Prague CTK in English 1323 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK) -- Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Czechoslovakia on Tuesday, at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Stanislav Svoboda, to discuss bilateral relations and international topics.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING

LD222213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A meeting between representatives of Czechoslovak youth and representatives of the CPCZ, the state and the National Front, took place in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. Petr Voldan and Ilja Jenca report:

The meeting was attended by about 600 young people, members of front-ranking working collectives from industry and agriculture, workers from culture and arts, students, sportsmen and membrs of the SVARZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army], members of the Armed Forces, officials of the Socialist Union of Youth, and the Pioneer Organization from all regions of the CSSR.

Participants in the meeting heartily greeted Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Petra, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present at the meeting were the heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, vice premiers and ministers of the governments of the CSSR and the two national governments, representatives of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and of social organizations as well as other figures of our public and political life.

Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, paid tribute in his speech to the systematic concern of the Communist Party and the socialist state to the up-bringing and education of the young generation, their preparation for life and work in a developed socialist society. He also spoke about the results the Socialist Union of Youth has achieved since its third congress. The young people's share in the development of the national economy, the application of new scientific and technological knowledge, the improvement of the environment of towns and villages, as well as in the fulfillment of tasks in other areas of social life, are growing. At the end of his speech Jaroslav Jeneral assured Comrade Gustav Husak and other party and state representatives that our young people will continue to actively help in the fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which they also regard as their own program.

Afterward Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, took the floor.

Husak Speech

LD221901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at a meeting with representatives of Czechoslovak youth on 22 June in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends: I thank Comrade Jeneral for his speech here, for good intentions, and for his recognition of the work of our party and our socialist comity. In particular I want to welcome you here at Prague Castle on behalf of the party Central Committee, of the National Front Central Committee, of the federal government and myself, and to greet you at the meeting with the leading political and state officials of our state. We listened attentively to the words of Comrade Jeneral, who described what the young people have achieved since our meeting last year, how they live and work, what their plans are, how they are preparing to welcome the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight for our peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. All this shows their deep devotion to socialism, their interest and effort to take part in the further development of our society. We appreciate the initiative and honest work of young people in factories, in agricultural farms, in schools and apprentice training centers, in the Army and also in other spheres where they conscientiously fulfill their duty. We highly appreciate the contribution they make together with the other generations to our constructive work.

Our party, the whole National Front, the socialist state consider the care for healthy growth of the young generation, its preparation for life and work, its full application in life as the task of uppermost importance. We are dealing with the issues of well preparing the growing generation politically and professionally for the tasks that await us at all possible forums of the party and the state.

To bring up young people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, to make them respect progressive traditions of our peoples, and to give them firm ethical principles, high standards of education and work ethics -- all this means to secure a good future to our homeland. We can rightly say that overall the young generation is healthy, work-loving, that it considers socialism a natural base of its life and links with it its plans and prospects for life, that it is a young generation that will be able to develop with dignity the previous generations' bequest of struggle and work.

It is necessary to perfect continually the forming of the young generation, work with young people, to avoid set molds and patterns. Comrade Jeneral also spoke about the problems which the youth union has in this area. They demand patient convincing, a sensitive approach, and everyday practical help as well as high demands in work and consistency. At the same time we give decisive emphasis to the direct active participation of young people in the building of socialism, for the solving of the tasks and problems which society must solve. It is necessary to continue prudently to widen their share in the work of the national committees, social organizations, in fulfilling responsible tasks in the workplaces. The Socialist Union of Youth and the Pioneer Organization hold an important place in the life of our youth and society. These organizations deserve recognition for selfless work for the further development of socialism for activity which contributes to the fulfillment of the needs and interests of young people in workplaces, in school, and in their free time. We have a central interest in their development, that the effectiveness of their work should increase, so that they should find continually more living and attractive forms of activity. In all this the Socialist Union of Youths can continue to rely on our help and support.

Comrades! The period of life that the new generation is entering places on it great demands but at the same time opens for it great opportunities. The life of our community is marked primarily by the concentrated effort to avert the threat of a war and to secure life in peace for our people both today and tomorrow.

This is why jointly, with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, we are seeking ways of securing a constructive solution of current international problems, a return to the policy of relaxation and genuine disarmament. The conduct of the aggressive forces, and above all U.S. imperialism, demands that we pay due attention at the same time to strengthening our defense capabilities. Despite all the complexities of the international development, which are not small, we believe that peace will finally be successfully defended and preserved for the next generation.

In internal policy the prime issue is that of the development of all-round and creative activity of the people in fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress program. At the same time a dynamic social and economic development, particularly the transition of the economy onto the course of intensive development, is of key importance. This calls for the acceleration of scientific and techonological development, enhancing the quality of production, enforcing stricter economy, and applying greater demands on qualifications and often also on discipline.

These tasks are neither easy nor short-term but nevertheless essential and realistic. Some progress was achieved in these respects last year. We must consolidate these positive trends, ensure the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and create conditions to enable us to develop them even more fully in the second half of the eighties. Along with the mobilizations of the internal sources of our economy, this required the intensification of cooperation with the CEMA countries, as discussed at the summit conference held in Moscow last week.

In tackling all these tasks we also count on the initiative and zeal of young people, with their sense for the new. Comrades were telling me about the (?Zenith) construction project, about what is new and interesting there. We greatly value initiative in this respect. This is literally a revolutionary task for the younger generation and will also be of enormous benefit for the whole society -- to apply science and technology in practice and to improve life.

I would like to command the pledges and various initiatives put forward by young people in reply to the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation. And these pledges, which we value, must be realized.

The development of science and technology and the acceleration of the implementation of its result in practice have key importance. This is a task that is particularly relevant to the young. This is why we welcome their participation in the movement of the new age of innovators and everything that encourages them to become as familiar as possible with the knowledge of research and development and the practice of its implementation. This is also why we are already perfecting the educational system, molding it to the demands of the building of developed socialism, the scientific and technical revolution.

Comrades: The progress of our socialist society is indivisibly joined to the heightening of awareness, emphasizing the socialist way of life. This development does not take place among the young generation without conflict. We cannot overlook that some young people are influenced by various anachronisms and habits, consumer attitudes toward life, by bourgeois morality. Even though it is not a case of mass phenomena here, we cannot underestimate them. It is necessary to combat them decisively, to protect more effectively our youth from them, to increase political-educational activity against all attempts by foreign enemy propaganda to spread subversive influences. This is taking place daily against us, and naturally we have to be able to paralyze it. The family, school, all of our society, and naturally also the union of youth have a joint responsibility for the mature development of the young generation, for its professional and political preparation. Our young people do not have personal experience of the difficult class struggles in which the older generations came to know the real stuff of capitalism.

We must care all the more for their ideological, moral, class, and work education; we must take care that young people know how much struggle, sacrifice, and labor it cost so that today's gains should be secured; so that they understand what the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries mean for the security and future of our country; so that they should be aware of the world of difference between the position secured for them and the perspectives socialism offers, and the unemployment and uncertainty from which capitalist youth suffers. The 40th anniversary of the liberation is precisely an opportunity to show these realities again convincingly and attractively.

Comrades: Allow me to express the conviction that the CPCZ, the socialist system, will continue to give firm support to our young people, that young people will share with all its enthusiasm and energy in the struggle for the flourishing of our homeland, for peace and progress in the world. I wish you and all young people happiness, optimism, success at school, at work, and in life. [applause]

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES HEALTH REPORT

LD262221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The 13th session of the Czech National Council ended in Prague today. Our reporter Lubos Lidicky reports:

Deputies discussed and approved the Czech Government's report on the attained level and long-range outlook for the health service.

As Jaroslav Prokopec, Czech minister of health, said in his briefing report, it is the first time that the government is presenting the highest legislative body with a comprehensive analysis of health care policy. Deputies discussed these issues in relation to reinforcing the living standard, formation of the socialist way of life, and strengthening social guarantees. A good standard of health care should make its contribution in this direction. Minister of Health Jaroslav Prokopec said in this connection in the government's report:

[Begin Prokopec recording] Only in 1983, we spent in the CSSR almost Kcs16 billion for health care. This means more than Kcs1,500 per capita. The CSSR has become the best in world with its ratio of 300 people per doctor. The scale of our health care is also illustrated by such facts as 140,000 beds in health care institutions, 150 hospitals, 100 sanatoriums and other medical institutions, and almost 100 large spa institutions.

There are other concrete facts to complete the picture of positive results. We have successfully advanced in opening new jobs for physicians in districts, enterprises, and health centers. In 1985, one gynecologist will look after 7,000 women, and 1 pediatrician will look after 1,100 children.

We are improving the system of preventive checkups of children and women, and we intend to introduce it for the whole population. We are broadening the network of intensive care units, and of rehabilitation and coronary units.

Foreign visitors often admire that polio is wiped out in Czechoslovakia. I would like to quote here the creator of the vaccine, U.S. Professor Sabin, who said at the celebration of his 80th birthday that only a communist state such as Czechoslovakia has been able to wipe out polio completely -- that only there has his life's dream been implemented.

We have wiped out measles, and now we are starting an extensive vaccination program for 12-year-old girls against rubella. We are preparing vaccination against mumps as a basic prevention against early diabetes, and for the first time in the history of mankind, Czechoslovakia will vaccinate against cancer of uterus uvula, which has been proved to caused by virus.

Analysis has shown that if we did not vaccinate against diphtheria, whooping cough, and measles, we would have to annually spend at least Kcs300 million on their cure.

The achievements of socialist health care are convincing. Let us admit, however, that every person is looking at them through his own experience -- how doctors understand their own problems, how good a man considers the quality of health care for himself and his family. [end recording]

Also, some shortcomings were described in the report by Minister Prokopec and in the speeches of the joint rapporteur Cestmir Adam and 10 deputies who spoke in a discussion. We did spend over Kcs3 billion last year for medications, and doctors can prescribe over 2000 types of them. But on the other hand, they are often used wastefully, and even the number of patients whose health is damaged by their overuse is growing. Forty percent of medical equipment is obsolete.

Our assortment of prosthetic equipment is small. This situation should be improved by planned construction of a new plant of the (?Ergon) enterprise. We also ought to pay greater attention to the implementation of the society-wide program of care for elderly people. The general public also criticizes the standard of some spas, which is not in keeping with our tradition, nor with the role our spas are to play. The session has shown that human health is not only a responsibility of the state, but a responsibility of each individual. It is not only our right, but also a duty.

At the conclusion of the session, the Czech National Council adopted a resolution on the Czech Government's report, in which all its committees will support further advancement and improvement in quality of health care by improving in particular the organization and management of health service in all sectors which are under the control of the Czech Government and nationl committees.

Approves State Budget

LD252324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The Czech National Council today discussed and approved the state final account for the Czech Socialist Republic. Here is Vaclav Klement with a report on the session:

The discussion of the state final account was contributed to by Czech Premier Josef Korcak, by members of his government, and by other guests. At the beginning of the session, an expose on the document was presented by Finance Minister Jaroslav Tlapak. He drew attention to the balance of the economic management budget, which had contributed to strengthening the overall financial balance of the CSSR economy. Revenue and expenditure amounted to Kcs142 billion, the surplus amounts to Kcs40 million. Minister Tlapak described it as essential to continue the drive for maximum efficiency, for all-round utilization of all production factors, for raising labor productivity, and economizing on raw and secondary materials and energy. He said the following, among others things:

[Begin recording] In assessing last year's economic results, it is appropriate to think seriously about how we use and manage national property. Its value is enormous: Kcs1,201 trillion.

Therefore one of our primary duties is to pay continuous attention not only to protecting this communal wealth of ours, but also to ensuring that it is used and further developed in a purposeful and economic manner. I want to stress that this is a matter of fundamental importance which has a profound social and political significance, for this national property is the economic foundation of our socialist system, and it represents the material basis for fulfilling all the challenging roles of the state in the economic, defense, social, and cultural spheres. By this I do not mean that we must simply comply with regulations and administrative directives, for these are basic production assets whose utilization effectiveness is reducing with each passing year. Last year, for example, it fell by 1.26 points [as heard; scale not specified]. Also, our shift rate coefficient is declining, nor has modernization had any marked improvement here. Depreciation of machinery and production assets amounted to 55.6 percent, and the worst state of affairs continues to exist in light industry, in which this depreciation amounts to 64 percent. It is not only a matter, though, of equipment and technology. We must look toward educating the people into a conscious and active socialist attitude to all our public property. That is why the government of the Czech Republic draws the attention of all economic echelons to the careful management and protection of our national wealth, to those resources which are crucial to attaining the targets of our future development. [end recording]

Speaking about satisfying the requirements of our citizens, Comrade Tlapak laid special emphasis on the following point:

[Begin recording] Overall, Kcs113.62 billion were paid last year out of state and local council budgets on public spending. Averaged out per capita of the Czech Socialist Republic population this represents Kcs11,005. These sums are convincing proof of the consistent care shown for creating material conditions for the implementation of the fundamental constitutional rights of our citizens. They are testimony to the humane nature of socialist society, to the consistency of words and action in our policy, to the formation of a broad infrastructure conducive to a contented life for our people. We do not need to declaim in loud tones about human rights, nor is there any need for anyone else to preach to us about them. We observe them consistently in our day-to-day living. [end recording]

Miroslav Mrazek, joint rapporteur of the Czech National Council's committees, pointed out in his speech that the economic sphere has still not harnessed all its reserves, which it must bring into play for the common good of all society. Insufficiently exploited opportunities in our economy were also mentioned by deputies in the committee proceedings, and echoed in their contributions to the debate on the state final account. The debate, in which 11 deputies spoke, showed the good points in our method of economic management, but also those areas where there is untapped potential and room for improvement, and where we must tighten up in the future. At the end of today's session, the Czech National Council adopted a resolution under which the state final account for the Czech Socialist Republic was approved. Tomorrow, the deputies will debate the present state of, and prospects for, district and regional health services.

WEAK AREAS OF SET OF MEASURES DISCUSSED

AU241534 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "Pondering the Analyses of the Effect of the Set of Measures; To Demand Less and To Want More"]

[Excerpts] At one of the many consultations on how to further perfect the planned management of the national economy, Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of the electrotechnical industry, made an observation which deserves to be recorded.

He said that certain enterprises avoid accepting more demanding plans, do only what they must do, and submit counterproposals which do not correspond to the spirit of the directives of the party and government.

He was not the only one who spoke in this vein. Stanislav Kalousek, general director of Strojimport, foreign trade enterprise, has noted that "many things which promised to be a success on foreign markets we pushed through only after the intervention of higher agencies, that is, by force...."

And Jaromir Brezina, general director of the iron metallurgy economic production unit, said: "The national economy has such great reserves that we could live for years on them...."

Concealing reserves is not a general phenomenon. This is also affirmed by the advance of counterplanning, which has helped to increase the adjusted value added, profits, and the profitability of production assets.

Although we have quite a few positive examples at hand, a question logically arises as to why some enterprises and economic production units behave at variance with directives. Instead of the necessary two steps, they take only one -- and that, moreover, unwillingly -- and claim that they are at the end of their possibilities.

To illustrate this we could present findings from some enterprise, but that would mean getting bogged down in endless discussions. Therefore, let us read the assessment of the past development and the results achieved last year. Hardly anyone would deny them the highest degree of objectivity: "...the conclusion is a warning one. The economic sphere, often with the knowledge of the party organization, works with reserves that transcend the necessary framework. By doing this, it wants to make things easier for itself and to soften the dynamizing tasks for the next period."

Concealing reserves distorts the situation, causes breakdowns, slows down those who would like to move forward faster, and introduces elements of chaos into the distribution of investments. In short: It slows down development.

One has to play with open cards and not come with trumps only when forced to. This comparison is a bit rough, but justified, and fits perfectly in a period when the external economic conditions have forced the center to reduce the limits of the consumption of energy, crude oil, and some raw materials.

The captains of our industry are undergoing a further test now. Following the decision about adopting a more demanding plan for this year, the presidium of the party Central Committee and the federal government expect initiative from enterprises, economic production units, and ministries.

We emphasize: Initiative -- not just accepting tasks they are being entrusted with. The planning center, namely, is not omniscient, because, as economic science has proved, it never has the possibility of ascertaining the economic realities of subordinate units -- which are necessary for drafting (progressive) plans -- as accurately as those components. Thus the ideal thing would be for enterprises and economic production units to put cards on the table and offer the reserves which the national economy needs. There is no doubt that such reserves exist.

I had the opportunity to be present at a discussion on how to amend the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy in a manner as to be more markedly effective for the benefit of intensification and efficiency in the next 5-Year plan.

Many of the ranking economic personnel invited for consultation came forward with recommendations behind which one could easily feel the effort to create for themselves the most favorable terrain. Proposals dictated by social interest resounded only rarely. Thus, among other things, they were reproaching the Set of Measures and the center for not observing the rules of the "game" and the Set of Measures for not fulfilling its function to the extent expected. About reserves and how to utilize them, scarcely a word!

A part of the management sphere can -- without us not underestimating the pressure of objective influences -- work more effectively in the current conditions and should not use the gaps in the Set of Measures as an alibi or otherwise knowingly misuse them. And there exist such cases. It is known, for example, that with the more severe impact of some measures arising from the Set, exceptions and relief are being demanded (and often also granted), and the bill for them is being presented to the public.

Strenuous work is being done on perfecting the Set of Measures, but perfect it will never be.

LENART ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA NATIONAL FRONT CC

LD271937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic met in Bratislava today. It noted that the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the federal government on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army has met with the full support of all organizations associated in the National Front as well as all working people and youth in Slovakia. The organs and organization of the National Front also followed with great interest and received with full understanding the documents from the recent summit conference in Moscow. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, Presidium first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, made a speech at the meeting. He stressed the specific mission and tasks of the National Front in the struggle for fulfillment of the social tasks arising from the program for building our developed socialist society.

BRIEFS

CPCZ GREETINGS TO CANADA'S CP LEADER -- Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a congratulations telegram to William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The telegram stresses the contribution of William Kashtan toward strengthening unity of the international communist and workers' movement, as well as the struggle of the Canadian working people for their rights and for the world peace. It stresses, in particular, his merits in the development of friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Canada and the CPCZ. [Text] [Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]

STOPH MEETS, DECORATES MEXICO'S LABASTIDA OCHOA

LD271956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR supports the view that good bilateral relations have a fruitful effect on international cooperation and a calming effect on the general situation. It firmly believes that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. This was stated by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, during a meeting on Wednesday with the Mexican minister of energy, mining and parastate industry, Francisco Labastida Ochoa. Their discussion, which took place in an open atmosphere, focused on further deepening all-round relations between the two countries.

Both sides noted that they agreed or held similar views on basic issues of international development, in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, and a fair democratic international economic order. It was stressed that these form a solid foundation for expanding relations between the two states which were developing dynamically, particularly since Erich Honecker's visit to Mexico in 1981.

Willi Stoph and Francisco Labastida Ochoa agreed that good prerequisites existed for further deepening bilateral economic relations, diversifying them and giving them increasing continuity and breadty.

In tribute to his great services in developing relations between the GDR and Mexico, Willi Stoph presented Labastida Ochoa with the Star of International Friendship Order in gold on behalf of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

During the presentation of the order, Willi Stoph said that the award was not only a tribute to the constantly improving bilateral relations in all spheres, but also praise for a member of the Mexican Government who for years, with great personal commitment, had worked for the development of economic and scientific-technological relations between the two states, particularly in industrial cooperation.

Francisco Labastida Ochoa said that in international politics Mexico and the GDR were firm supporters of peace and security in international relations. The position of the GDR awakened great sympathy in the Mexicans. In the international arena, the government of Miguel de la Madrid acted as a proponent of peace and the constant opponent of the absurd arms race. The GDR and Mexico were friendly countries, Labastida said, for they concurred in their main concern, the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, and they respected their special forms of social, political and economic development.

Economic, Scientific Agreement

LD271959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Mexico will develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This is the objective of an agreement signed in Berlin on Wednesday at the end of a visit to the GDR by Mexican Minister of Energy Francisco Labastida Ochoa. The document bears the signatures of Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and his Mexican guest. Future cooperation is to be intensified above all in the railways, harbor building, energy production, and energy distribution, in machine-tool and processing engineering and in mining.

SINDERMANN MEETS SPEAKER OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT

LD271648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Strengthening socialism is an important contribution toward fulfilling in the truest sense of the word the vital task of protecting peace as mankind's greatest possession and preventing the atomic destruction of all life. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during an exchange of views with Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian Parliament, in Berlin today. Horst Sindermann stressed that as far as the socialist states were concerned, the struggle against the nuclear arms race, for arms limitation, the renunciation of force, and nuclear weapon-free zones had top priority. The People's Chamber president also briefed his guest on the work of the People's Chamber in strengthening and consolidating the GDR. The deputies placed particular emphasis on supporting the workers in fulfilling economic tasks. A stable economic development based on growth was also a good basis for implementing foreign policy goals.

Dr Bal Ram Jakhar replied that in India too, the arms race was regarded as exacerbating the risk of a nuclear war. He drew attention in this respect to the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of India, Mexico, Tanzania, Greece, Argentina, and Sweden on 22 May 1984. This expressed concern at international developments. The states concerned also undertook to do everything in their power to facilitate an agreement between the nuclear powers. That is why political dialogue was of such great importance. Dr Bal Ram Jakhar expressed special satisfaction that he had been able to see for himself GDR workers' efforts to make the GDR's 35th year the most successful in its history.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONTINUES TALKS IN BAGHDAD

LD272014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (ADN) -- The ninth session of the GDR-Iraqi Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation continued in Baghdad today. Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also conducted more talks today with Iraqi ministers on the expansion of bilateral relations. The chairman of the GDR side of the committee, who is in Baghdad for the meeting, held talks on projects and supplies for Iraqi agriculture and on projects in the transportation and telecommunications sectors. Possibilities for cooperation in engineering, the chemical industry, and electrical engineering were also discussed.

HONECKER'S ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU261340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel: On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I am particularly pleased to convey fraternal militant greetings to you, the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the friendly Mozambique people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

Our people follow with sympathy and respect the efforts of the Mozambique people under the leadership of the Frelimo Party in the struggle to overcome the colonial heritage and defend the revolutionary achievements against all attacks of the internal and external enemies. In this struggle the GDR is firmly on the side of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In view of the international situation which has been extremely aggravated by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the firm alliance between our parties, states, and peoples is standing its test, the joint active work, the close cooperation of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique in the struggle for preserving world peace and social progress are getting more and more important.

May I assure you, dear comrade president, that the GDR will continue to do everything it can to further develop and deepen to the mutual advantage the existing fruitful relations between our two parties, states, and peoples in the most diverse fields of policy, economy, and culture on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

For the 10th year of the People's Republic of Mozambique I wish your people new successes in building their country and you, dear Comrade President, health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

REICHELT IN MUNICH: ENVIRONMENT, DETENTE LINKED

LD271754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Munich, 27 Jun (ADN) -- An international conference on questions of environmental protection ended in Munich today with the unanimous adoption of a resolution. The conference, which began Monday, was attended by delegations from 31 countries and several international organizations. The GDR was represented by a delegation led by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management.

In an initial statement to press representatives, leader of the GDR delegation, Dr Hans Reichelt, described the environmental conference as useful on the whole and having taken place at the right time. It is important to stress in particular that the problems of environmental protection were not regarded in isolation but, particularly in view of the deteriorating international situation, their close link with securing peace was stressed and a call made for the states involved to intensify cooperation in this field. That is why the socialist countries at the conference repeatedly stressed the need to return to a policy of detente.

All in all, the conference was a demonstration of the validity and usefulness of the principles of peaceful coexistence to which there is no alternative even in environmental protection in cooperation between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries made it clear, furthermore, that a link exists between the threat to the environment and the arms race fanned by the United States. They therefore called for measures aimed at disarmament and, above all, for the removal of the threat to Europe's existence posed by the siting of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe. During the discussion, a number of practical experiences and results by individual countries in reducing the level of air pollution was explained. As a result, the conference produced incentives for solving problems which also interest the GDR. Altogether, 19 European countries and Canada spoke in favor of reducing pollution of the air by sulfurdioxide emissions by at least 30 percent. The GDR was one of these countries.

EDUCATION SECRETARY MEETS OFFICIALS IN FRG

LD272237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jun (ADN) -- State Secretary in the GDR Ministry of Education Werner Lorenz had talks with education politicians in Bonn today. At a meeting with Education Minister Dorothee Wilms, he explained the tasks and needs in educating the young generation in the GDR in the spirit of peace and international understanding. Both sides stressed the usefulness of the exchange of information and views on development of the educational system in the GDR and the FRG. Earlier, State Secretary Lorenz met with Anton Pfeifer, parliamentary secretary of state in the FRG Education Ministry. In the evening, he was received by Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the chancellor's office. During his stay in the FRG Werner Lorenz will also visit educational institutions in the federal states of Hesse and Baden-Wuerttemberg and have talks in those states' education ministries.

CULTURAL TALKS WITH FRG CONTINUE IN BERLIN

LD272241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Talks on concluding an agreement between the GDR and the FRG Governments on cultural cooperation continued in the GDR Foreign Ministry today. The GDR delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. The FRG delegation was led by head of the FRG's Permanent Mission Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES LCY'S SUKRIJA ON ELECTION

LD272234 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ali Sukrija on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In it he expresses the wish to expand further relations between the SED and the LCY and between the GDR and Yugoslavia. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council stressed that cooperation between the two countries is contributing to safeguarding peace and strengthening socialism.

SCHULZE, PRC TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEET

LD271627 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for post and telecommunications, today received PRC minister for post and telecommunications, Wen Minsheng, for a discussion in Berlin. They discussed questions of cooperation between the two countries in the field of posts and telecommunications arising from a government agreement signed in Beijing in 1983. Both sides agreed that there are further opportunities in the coming years for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC postal administrations. Minister Wen Minsheng is in the GDR at the invitation of Rudolph Schulze. He and his delegation are particularly interested in technical installations of the post office in Berlin and in Dresden Bezirk.

NDPD, FINNISH PARTY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE IN BERLIN

LD272048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- The National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD] and the National Coalition (KK) of Finland have underlined their interest in the further friendly development of state and social relations between the GDR and Finland and in mutually advantageous trade, scientific, and economic relations. This emerges from a joint communique published in Berlin today on the visit of a KK delegation to the GDR.

Both view in the opening of relations between the parties an important step in the effective support and strengthening of the policy to improve international relations which sees no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The two parties say the conclusion of a treaty on the general renunciation of force and the preservation of peaceful relations between states, an agreement by the nuclear states to ban the first use of nuclear weapons, and agreement on specific confidence and security-building measures would be important initiatives on the path to European and international security. The creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of Europe, and thus also in northern Europe, is supported by the two parties as a measure that would promote security and confidence. The Finnish guests have now ended their visit to the GDR.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER GROUP APPROVES DEFENSE REPORT

LD271754 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The National Defense Committee of the People's Chamber met today under the chairmanship of Paul Verner. It heard a report by the Ministry of National Defense on preparations for aggression by NATO. The deputies approved the information report and stressed the need to continue and step up the policy pursued by the party and state leadership, in coordination with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, of securing peace and protecting socialism.

STOPH CONGRATULATES WEIZ ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD270959 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Today Willi Stoph, chairman of the council of ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, conveyed most cordial greetings from party and government to Herbert Weiz, deputy prime minister and minister of science and technology, on his 60th birthday. Congratulations were also sent to the meritorious party and state functionary by the People's Chamber and the State Council.

REAGAN PROPOSALS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR DUBIOUS

LD281033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The American President has made a speech about Soviet-American relations. Elmer Csak reports on this from New York:

[Begin Csak recording] Ronald Reagan has once again tried to prove that he is striving to improve relations with the USSR through so-called quiet diplomacy. At a conference dealing with the relationship of the two great powers the American President mentioned opportunities for cooperation such as cultural agreements, the establishment of consulates, cooperation in the protection of the environment, and joint space rescue operations. At the same time, however, Reagan called the seriousness of his own proposals into doubt by adding that the U.S. Government stood by the charges it leveled against the USSR over Afghanistan, the guaranteeing of human rights, and the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act.

It is obvious that these statements will once again be rejected in Moscow. For this reason, it is as a (?CNA) television commentator noted in appraising Reagan's speech; it is unclear whether the President is really striving to improve relations or reiterating that he wants to cooperate with the USSR purely as electioneering tactics. [end recording]

Moscow has already reacted to the American President's statements. Geza Foldvari reports from the Soviet capital:

[Begin Foldvari recording] The President described the situation as though the present administration has done and is still doing everything possible to improve relations. As one commentator noted, if one could believe what has been said, Washington officialdom has no more important task than that of improving relations. According to TASS' Washington correspondent, Reagan referred to a whole series of so-called proposals and initiatives that the U.S. has submitted in connection with scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. However, the facts show that it was precisely these so-called initiatives that restricted, stalled, or completely halted Soviet-American cooperation, which was unambiguously of mutual benefit. Last September Washington simply put a stop to talks aimed at renewing the relevant intergovernmental agreement. [end recording]

U.S. REJECTS PROPOSAL TO RENEW CUBAN RELATIONS

LD280044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Washington administration has rejected Cuba's proposal that the two countries should renew diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level. The proposal related to this figures in the joint statement which was worked out by Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson, U.S. Democratic Party politician, as the result of a discussion lasting for 10 hours.

In the document, Cuba raises the prospect that it might negotiate with Washington on family unifications, the situation of Cubans who have emigrated to the United States, the release of Americans from Cuban prisons, and exit visas for Cubans who have been sentenced for antistate activities.

HELMUT KOHL'S VISIT GIVES IMPETUS TO COOPERATION

AU270831 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Common Terms"]

[Text] It was more than just politeness when Helmut Kohl, chancellor of the FRG, speaking at the gala dinner in his honor, quoted a few sentences from the Hungarian address given at the Stockholm conference. Repeating word for word some elements of the Hungarian position, he spoke of them as being his own opinion. It was a small demonstration -- but a characteristic episode -- of the fact that there exist in international politics events and developments which Budapest and Bonn are able to formulate in common terms.

The current exchange of views was held in a sincere and open atmosphere. Of course, they did not succeed in reaching identical positions all the time and in everything. This could not even be expected and is not possible. The FRG, belonging to NATO, on the territory of which U.S. missiles are deployed, and the Hungarian People's Republic, belonging to the Warsaw Pact, view differently the causes of tension prevailing in the world. There is agreement, however, in that the tension must be reduced, and that to achieve this it is necessary to maintain relations; this road must be followed to arrive at genuine negotiations, and through negotiations, to a more relaxed international situation. This is not only our goal, but it comprises the efforts of the policy of the socialist community. It has also been revealed in the course of the current talks that an improvement of East-West relations can be attained not by one country or the other, but through joint efforts. The FRG chancellor declared that he is ready to further develop his relations with all the socialist countries -- he also spoke about this at his press conference. Dependability, realism, and adherence to the signed agreements are the three pillars on which the relations between the FRG and the socialist countries can be built in the future, too. As far as Hungary-FRG bilateral relations are concerned, they are not burdened by unsolved questions. There were no concrete agreements signed this time. But that was not the aim. Rather, the aim was to point out those directions and main tendencies which create the basis of steady, daily, expert work. We can already discern that there is an intensive, day-to-day cooperation between Hungary and the FRG first of all in the economic area, but also increasingly in the cultural sphere.

Chancellor Kohl was late in arriving at his Budapest press conference. The delay generally indicates at other times that problems and worries emerged. This time, however, it indicated that the current visit was successful. The chancellor came from a meeting with Janos Kadar and they were unable to finish their comprehensive talks in the planned time.

We can say about the visit that has just ended that it is certain that it has given a new impetus to our relations.

KADAR CONGRATULATES PCI'S NATTA ON ELECTION

LD272054 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, has congratulated in a telegram Alessandro Natta on his election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

CSEMI RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION

LD272114 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- A Mozambican military delegation, headed by Brigadier General Aramando Panguene, secretary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee, deputy minister of defence, and political commissioner of the forces, held talks in Budapest, Wednesday. The delegation, which had arrived in Hungary on the invitation of Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister of defence, met Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of defence.

MARJAI, CPCZ'S COLOTKA DISCUSS EXPANDING TIES

LD272154 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, and prime minister of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit Wednesday on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Peter Colotka was met by Jozsef Marjai, with whom he started talks later at the parliament building. The parties stated that Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations were developing in a balanced manner in all walks of life, the friendship of the people of the two countries was strengthening, and economic cooperation widening, and the tasks set at the March prime ministerial meeting were being implemented.

The parties surveyed direct Hungarian-Slovak relations, assessed achievements, and determined areas with untapped possibilities. In cordial, friendly talks Jozsef Marjai and Peter Colotka expressed the will to promote the settlement of tasks of mutual interest.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM MEETS 27 JUNE

Names Ministers, Secretaries

LD271746 Budapest Domestic Service In Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Presidium of the National Council of the PPF held a meeting today. The body discussed, approved, and supported the recommendations made by the Central Committee in cases concerning personnnel.

At its meeting today the Presidential Council reached decisions in personnel matters on the proposals of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the PPF National Council.

The Presidential Council relieved of his post Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation, on the occasion of his retirement and with recognition of his merits. At the same time it elected Lajos Urban, previously state secretary at the ministry, as minister of transportation.

It relieved of his post Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, due to his appointment to another office. At the same time it elected Lazlo Somogyi minister of construction and urban development.

On the occasion of their retirement the Presidential Council relieved of their posts State Secretaries Bela Csikos-Nagy and Gyorgy Gonda [chairmen of the National Materials and Prices Office and of the National Environmental Protection Council, respectively]. At the same time it appointed Kalman Abraham and Bela Szikszai state secretaries.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 27 June adds: "The Council of Ministers retired Jozsef Olajos, chairman of the Hungarian Bureau of Standards, at his own request and with recognition of his merits. At the same time, it appointed as chairman of the Bureau Gyula Szeker, whom it relieved of the post of chairman of the National Technological Development Committee.

["In agreement with the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the government relieved Lenard Pal from his post as secretary-general of the Academy and appointed him chairman of the National Technological Development Committee."]

On the occasion of their retirement, in recognition of their successful work spanning several decades, the Presidential Council has conferred the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic on Bela Csikos-Nagy, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor on Gyorgy Gonda, and the Order for Socialist Hungary on Jozsef Olajos, the retiring chairman of the Hungarian Bureau of Standards.

Following the meeting of the Presidential Council Laszlo Somogui and Lajos Urban took the oath of office before Pal Losonczi in the National Assembly building.

Lajos Urban, the new minister of construction, is 50 years old. He worked as an engineer for Hungarian state railways. He was later active as chief engineer at the Ministry of Transportation and Postal affairs and then as an official at the National Planning Office. He was an official of the economic policy department of the Central Committee between 1967-73. From 1973 to 1976 he was first the deputy chairman and then chairman of Hungarian State Railways. Lajos Urban has worked as state secretary at the Ministry of Transportation since 1976.

Laszlo Somogyi, the new minister of construction and urban development, is 52 years old. He is a building engineer. He worked at the Fejer County state building enterprise first as chief engineer and then as deputy technical director. Since 1978 he has been in charge of the public buildings construction enterprise.

Decree on Settlement Dues

LD272221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Presidential Council has issued a decree law on the population's contribution to the development of settlements. In future these dues will be a decisive factor in the development of local settlements. The size of the dues will be decided by agreement with the majority of the population and will be introduced in 1986.

On the principle of voluntary agreement, there will be an opportunity for applying the decree law's provisions as early as 1 January 1985. The compulsory village development tax will be abolished with the introduction of the settlement development dues. The opinions of the population will always have to be sought on how to use these dues and how to select the goals of development.

The purpose of the new decree law is to ensure that the population's share of the burden becomes more general and more evenly distributed. The size of the dues will be determined on the basis of the size and nature of an individual's apartment or house and on the basis of family size. If social welfare considerations so demand, local councils can exempt individuals from these dues. Because of increased rents, those who live in rented accommodation will have to pay less than those who live in their own apartment or houses. The money collected from these dues will be used exclusively by local councils which will be obliged to account publicly as to how the contributions have been used.

MEETING APPRAISES SOCIAL INSURANCE MANAGEMENT

LD272213 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] On the basis of the Central Committee's statement issued in October last year, it has become the task of state bodies to carry out management work connected with social insurance. A festive meeting has been held at the central school of the National Grade Union Council [SZOT] to appraise the work carried out so far. At the meeting Sandor Gaspar said among other things that in line with social development, social insurance also required more developed forms and methods. The National Social Insurance Council, which was formed this month, can initiate measures with the government, as Sandor Gaspar put it, in the interest of a more successful and fairer social insurance system.

This change is connected with the development of our economic management, Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi said in addressing the festive meeting. Our aim is to lay the foundations for a more widely based representation of interests and to increase social security in the areas where it is most needed. This is the joint work of the trade unions and the government.

At the end of the festivity held on the occasion of the reorganization of social insurance Lajos Mehes, secretary general of SZOT, handed over decorations in recognition of trade union work carried out to date.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK -- Copenhagen, June 22 (MTI) -- Mrs Andras Kiraly, new Hungarian ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark, has presented her credentials to Queen Margrethe II. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 22 Jun 84 LD]

MSZMP GREETINGS TO BACHMANN -- Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Hungary's Embassy in Bonn conveyed to Kurt Bachmann, founding member and first president of the German Communist Party, who is still member of the Presidium, the birthday greetings and best wishes of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Kurt Bachmann will be 75 tomorrow. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 21 Jun 84 LD]

ACZEL MEETS WITH WRITERS UNION -- At the invitation of the Hungarian Writers Union, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated and spoke at the expanded meeting of the executive body. Animated discussions took place about our social, economic, and cultural life and current issues of the international situation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jun 84 p 7 WA]

COURT SENTENCES FRENCHMAN TO 2 YEARS IN JAIL

NC271705 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Swinoujscie, Poland, June 27 (AFP) -- A court here today condemned a 28-year-old Frenchman to two years in jail and a $4,500 fine on charges of attempting to smuggle printing equipment and "anti-state" literature into Poland. Jacques Challot, arrested March 23 at the Polish border at the wheel of truck loaded with food and medicine sent by a humanitarian organization, was accused of bringing in propaganda and a mini-printing press hidden in the truck. But Polish law provides for foreigners convicted of crimes in Poland to be freed in exchange of a fine, which cannot exceed 5 million zlotys, or $45,000. The prosecutor had asked for a three-year sentence and a higher fine. Mr Challot is believed to be the first French citizen jailed for helping the Polish underground movement.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATIONS TO PCI'S NATTA

LD280308 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (PAP) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Alessandro Natta in connection with his election as secretary general of the Italian Communist Party (PCI). It says:

On the occasion of your appointment to the honorable and very responsible post of secretary general of the PCI please accept from the PZPR Central Committee and from all Polish communists hearty congratulations and best wishes for good fortune and successes in your work for the benefit of Italian working people, in your endeavors to implement the ideas of socialism in Italy and throughout the world. Enrico Berlinguer dedicated his entire life to this cause, winning immense respect in the process. Guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, we are united with the Italian Communists in the stubborn struggle for progress, social justice, and peace.

Contemporary imperialism, not stopping short of the risk of causing a worldwide conflict, is trying to reverse the course of history. We consider that the communist and workers movement in the world, strong through its unity of purpose, is capable of helping to save the world and direct manking along the road of development and progress. We express the profound conviction that relations between our parties, which, though working in different conditions, are fighting for the same supreme goals, will develop and strengthen in the spirit of internationalist cooperation and the traditional friendship between Polish and Italian communists, between the working people of Poland and Italy, to the benefit of the international workers movement, socialism and social progress in the world.

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ELECT CHAIRMEN

LD271926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The newly elected people's councils have held inaugural sessions in Kalisz, Konin, Plock, Poznan, Tarnov, Siedlce and Wloclawek. The councillors were sworn in and the voivodship people's council chairmen were elected. These are: Janusz Michocki, reelected in Kalisz; Zenon Jakubowiak, [as heard] reelected in Konin; Jaroslaw Nowakowski, reelected in Plock; Tadeusz Czwojdrak, reelected in Poznan; (Mieczyslaw Medrzynski) in Tarnow, and (Henryk Czyzewski) in Wloclawek. [chairman in Siedlce not mentioned]

JARUZELSKI AT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S FIRST MEETING

LD272104 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The inaugural meeting of the Legislative Council's new term of office was held today at the Council of Ministers' Office. The Legislative Council is a social advisory and consultative body of the chairman of the Council of Ministers charged with creating and applying the law. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who took part in the session, pointed out the significance of socialist observance of the law for strengthening the principles of social justice and the socialist state, for ensuring order and respect for civic rights. The premier appealed to members of the Legislative Council to give the government effective help.

URBAN INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU261455 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] What are the lessons to be drawn from the local council elections in Poland on Sunday, 17 June? What other signs of consolidation of the situation in Poland are discernable? What are the main guiding principles of the Polish economic reform? How are relations between the Catholic Church and the state developing? How are the prospects of cooperation between Poland and the other socialist countries viewed in Warsaw? Our paper's deputy editor in chief, Jozsef Szaszi, discussed these questions with Jerzy Urgan, Polish Government spokesman, who visited Hungary this week.

[Szaszi] Within the framework of local council elections held in Poland on Sunday, this was the first time since the crisis of 1980-81 that electors went to the polls in Poland. The participation rate of more than 75 percent can be interpreted as the great failure of the opposition, which appealed for a boycott of the elections. You, Comrade Urban, cautiously warned against any kind of celebration. What justifies cautiousness in evaluating the election results?

[Urban] We regard the election results as a success if we compare the current situation to that of 1981. The value of the results is even further increased by the fact that the opposition appealed for a boycott. In fact, we should express thanks for this appeal because after this we were able to conclude one thing: that everyone who went to the polls expressed their disapproval of the boycott and took a stand against the underground movement which is struggling against socialism in Poland. On the other hand, it does not mean that the 25 percent which did not vote, actually supported the boycott. Five percent of the population could not vote. Into this category fall those people who are abroad or are living for a long period of time far from their place of residence. Among the remaining 20 percent, there are people who stayed away from the election not from political reasons but simply for passivity, or due to some kind of local grievance. Of course, there are also people among them who, although they do not support the political adventures of the underground movement, do not feel sufficient trust for the party's political line. We do not believe, either, that everyone who voted is supporting our party's political line and is a professed believer in our system and political measures. Among them are to be found a great number of distrustful people, citizens who do not want to commit themselves in public life or who emerged from different conflicts which occurred in Poland with traumas.

We are aware of the fact that a considerable portion of the voters only gave us credit with their votes and did not assure us of their support. That is, they sort of lent us their trust. This situation, therefore, places great responsibility on the Polish authorities. We must not allow the citizens to be disappointed. It is our political responsibility to prove with deeds that it is truly possible to believe in us.

[Szaszi] Almost 2 years ago, speaking to our paper, you drew attention to the first favorable signs of political and economic consolidation. This process has accelerated since then, and in July 1983 the way opened for the abrogation of the state of emergency. What major signs of political stabilization and socialist renewal can be seen in addition to Sunday's election results?

[Urban] First of all, the fact that the party has strengthened and that its importance and activity have considerably increased. The calm, not rapid but steady development of the trade union movement is continuing. Production is increasing slowly but steadily and as a result of this, a more favorable market situation has emerged. There has been an advance in the area of economic reform. Other reforms have also taken place in social and political areas. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and our entire alliance system have become stronger. Our hard but fruitful joint activity with the Catholic Church has stabilized. Though I left it at the end of the list, it is rather important that Poland's position within the socialist community has strengthened. A big step forward has taken place in the sphere of economic integration and in developing closer relations with the economy of the Soviet Union. Our cooperation with the developing countries has strengthened, too. Increasingly larger numbers of people question the policy of restrictions and boycott, a policy which is led by the United States and the NATO countries. An advance can be seen in our relations with certain Western countries which do not support Reagan's policy or which identify with it to only a small degree.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the government reform committee meeting not long ago that the Polish economic reform is beginning to make its favorable influence felt. How would you sum up the fundamental conception of this reform?

[Urban] The fundamental conception is that the enterprises acquired a large measure of independence. They are connected to the central plan through economic regulators and not through plan directives, and the economic regulators are based on economic calculations, with profitability an important factor. Modernization of production and development of wage regulations and the price system are attained through economic regulations and doing away with the economic policy of pious wishes and strict directives. This is the basic conception of the reform, and we will assert this conception by all means. At the same time we are constantly modifying the concrete solutions stipulated in the reform, we are adjusting them to real life and experiences. It will surely always be like this because this follows also from the Hungarian experience. In spite of this, it is difficult for me to speak about these issues in the current phase of the reform. This is because the economic reform committee -- a think-tank made up of several hundred people -- has worked out a report that the government is now studying -- it will take a stand only after this.

This much is clear: Under the current circumstances, the reform cannot be realized in a crystal clear form, according to the initially imagined conceptions, in an ideal way. We must say that we are carrying out our reform under far from favorable conditions for the shaping of the economy. On the contrary, it is under circumstances when we are just beginning to emerge from lagging in production, when there is rationing, when there is a great lack of foreign currency, when we have raw materials problems. In a social situation in which the people do not give up readily on certain things in order to make the reform a success; on the contrary, they want an immediate increase in the standard of living, because the standard of living in Poland has declined greatly. All this creates difficult psychological and social conditions for the reform.

[Szaszi] What is the power, according to your estimation, of the underground opposition in today's Poland? What is the strategy and tactics used by the government against those organizing illegally?

[Urban] Our strategy and tactics against these forces are extraordinarily simple: They are the strategy and tactics of struggle, exclusively of struggle. We refuse any kind of negotiations with these forces. In our struggle we benefit much from the fact that our enemies make many mistakes. The power of the opposition is continuously decreasing. This is proved by the election results and not only by them. The underground movement has recently called on Polish society for various actions, such as strikes, work stoppages, and demonstrations. The majority of these appeals found no response. When the appeals for slowing down work and strikes within the factories did not bring results, the opposition turned to the tactics of street demonstrations. This led to smaller demonstrations and some unfortunate incidents, but that was all a result of the opposition.

[Szaszi] In the relations between the Catholic Church and the state, elements of tension have often appeared in recent years. Can we also say that now, in mid-1984, some sort of consolidation has also taken place in the sphere of these relations?

[Urban] I would not call this consolidation, but a certain sphere of agreements. This is an important sphere, but a narrow one at the same time. It refers, for instance to the fact that both sides desire calm in Poland and respect the fundamental interests of the state and nation. In this sphere of joint activity and agreement the situation is stable. And thus it is the system in the framework of which the state strives for agreement with the church, and carries out a constant dialogue with it. It is natural that we have different views and that we have differences of opinion. When I spoke about the results of consolidation, I also took this into consideration. These differences will not disappear either, as they are rooted in the two sides' ideologies.

[Szaszi] You, Comrade Urban, in your press conference here, said: The aim of your current visit is to inform the Hungarian public opinion of the coming 40th anniversary of the beginning of Polish national rebirth, the results of the last 4 decades, of the country's problems. The anniversary is a good opportunity to make an evaluation of the relations between Poland and the other socialist countries. How do those in Warsaw view the direction and prospects of the development of these relations?

[Urban] There has been a great development in our relations since I last spoke to your paper almost 2 years ago. It was understandable for us that the socialist countries were following Polish events with concern in those times, and a certain reservation in their behavior could be felt. In the last year, however, we succeeded in restoring considerably the confidence towards Poland, and reestablish Poland's position. A big step forward has been taken in readjusting economic relations. The proportions of economic cooperation in the seventies got out of balance and it is natural that we are striving now for greater cooperation with the CEMA countries. We are talking not only about the changes forced by trade restrictions, but about the drawing of certain conclusions. This, of course, does not mean that we want to turn our foreign economic relations into one-directional relations. We wish to develop our economic relations also with the West, but not based on the political platform suggested by the NATO countries, not subject to political preconditions.

[Szaszi] Thank you for the conversation.

JARUZELSKI SENDS MESSAGE TO YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU261046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP -- Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, has sent the following message to the participants in the Second Days of Friendship Between Polish and GDR Youth [22-24 June] in Szczecin:

On behalf of the party and state authorities of the PPR I send you warmest greetings.

Your youth meeting on the Odra River, a river that has ceased to divide but has become a border of peace and friendship, is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the PPR and of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. This possesses great symbolic significance. You are meeting in Szczecin in order to stress the importance of the friendship and cooperation that bind the societies of the PPR and GDR. The foundations of these relations were built by Polish and German revolutionaries and democrats and strengthened by the struggle of Polish soldiers and German antifascists. Right now these relations are being perpetrated through daily toil for the sake of our countries' success.

You are living, working, and studying under peaceful conditions. Almost 40 years without war in the center of Europe is a great achievement. We owe this achievement to socialism, which has turned the pages of history. Instead of conflicts, we have established the basis for friendship and joint activity. We have transformed a "flaming" border into one of peace. Our states, united in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, may develop themselves today and tighten their political, social, and economic bonds.

However, peace is under threat. Theories that already seemed to be dead are reviving. Forces that history has condemned are becoming active. American imperialism and revanchist circles in the FRG have not learned the lesson of the past. That is why we firmly say: Never again war, never again destruction, misfortune, and bloodshed. Opposing this terrible threat is the most important task facing young people.

Dear friends, you are young, and therefore inquisitive, energetic, and creative. That is your right. You view many matters more sharply. These characteristics of youth are helpful in building a socialist fatherland. Take full advantage of them for the sake of the successful development of our countries and for the sake of strengthening the socialist community's power.

Guard the noble feelings of friendship and internationalist solidarity with the young citizens of the fraternal countries and with all the world's progressive youth. Friendship between people and nations involves increasing knowledge of one another, understanding, and respect. This also brings common advantages. This is the way to the future.

Just as you did in Frankfurt on the Oder during the 1977 Friendship Days, so today will you take joint part in discussions, rallies, shows, and concerts. You will share your joy and concern just as you did then.

May the days you spend in Poland be an unforgettable youth adventure for you. May these days bring you experiences which you will always look back on. May they cement warm friendship. May they always remain in your hearts.

KRENZ ADDRESSES YOUTH PEACE RALLY IN SZCZECIN

AU261331 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 84 p 3

[Report on speech given by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at rally in Pogon stadium in Szczecin on 23 June]

[Text] "From the German peace state we convey to you the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, for this joint rally of GDR and PPR youth," Egon Krenz said at the beginning of his speech, which was accepted with great approval.

"With the victory of the glorious Red Army, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, our two peoples were given the historic opportunity to take their future into their own hands. Today the facts of the past and the present entitle us to state: Thanks to the community of socialist states, rallied around the Soviet Union, we are experiencing the longest period of peace in the modern history of the European Continent." With the GDR a worker-peasant state has developed on German soil, the first and to date only German state that makes no territorial claims whatsoever on other states and that recognizes existing borders without ifs and buts.

The speaker stressed: "It was and is the communists who led our peoples into the fraternal alliance of our community." He referred to the fact that the power of the workers and peasants in the GDR and the PPR defeated both hatred among nations and chauvinism and that the ideas of friendship among peoples are deeply rooted in the hearts and ideas of millions of people on both sides of the Oder-Neisse. It accords with the spirit of friendship, if today this militant community for peace and socialism, which has developed over nearly 4 decades, is carefully cultivated and constantly developed further. In this connection he recalled the words of Erich Honecker who stated: "German-Polish friendship is one of the historic achievements of the GDR and the PPR. It is a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe."

Egon Krenz went on to state that it is a mockery of the 20 million Soviet people who died and were murdered, the 6 million Polish victims, all men, women, and children who died in World War II, that today in the FRG a situation is being created with the deployment of U.S. first strike weapons in which a war can again be waged from German soil against the Soviet Union, against the PPR, even a war against all socialist states. With these missiles those revanchist forces are given further stimuli who still cling to their dangerous illusions of a "Greater German Reich" within the 1937 borders. "We demand: Stop the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, dismantle the systems already deployed, and return to the situation existing before the deployment of nuclear intermediate-range systems."

The speaker stressed: "Concerning the GDR I reaffirm the view of our people here on Polish territory: At any hour and in any situation we will do everything, yes everything, so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. Comrade Erich Honecker summarized this position in the programmatic words: 'We do not only want peace for our and your generation. We want peace for your children and grandchildren. We want peace for all times, for ever!'"

Egon Krenz referred to the fact that this year the youth exchanges which were started last year at the suggestion of Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski will be continued. Over 200,000 young people of the GDR and the PPR will cross the border and will directly experience the affinity of our peoples. Concluding, the speaker stressed: "Our strength lies in loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the fraternal affinity of our states with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states. This strength is the most important guarantee for securing peace and the future of the young generation."

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY ANDREI

AU261827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Bucharest on June 26 as special envoy of the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Received by Ceausescu

AU271814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1601 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 27 the special envoy of Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, which develop in keeping with the understandings covenented during summit interviews. The wish was also expressed to continue and intensify contacts and talks at various levels, to mutual interest, in the interests of the cause of peace, independence and progress. In connection with international issues, stress was laid on the special importance of halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, of settling all the states of conflict and war among states by political means, through negotiations, of radically solving the problem of developing countires' foreign debt and establishing a new world economic order. The interview was attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Talks With Pungan, Stanescu

LD280938 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, Ramadan 29, June 28, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau Tuesday in Bucharest held meetings with Vasile Pungan minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and Mr Ion Stanescu minister head of the Department of Constructions abroad in Romania.

These meetings concentrated on promoting bilateral cooperation, working to implement treaties between the two countries and the reactivation of joint companies. The Romanian side expressed its desire to develop mutual relations in favour of the two countries interest.

ICELANDIC PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART BUCHAREST

AU271225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1045 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- A parliamentary delegation of Iceland, led by Thorvaldur Gardar Kristjansson, speaker of the Althing, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on Wednesday, June 27. On leaving, at the Otopeni Airport, the Icelandic parliamentarians were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

ORTEGA LEAVES, SEEN OFF BY BOBU, STOIAN, ANDREI

AU271109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1046 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- The party and state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, commander of the revolution, who paid a working visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on June 27.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs.

DASCALESCU MEETS CSSR'S GERLE; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU271815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1610 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on June 27 Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific collaboration whose proceedings were held in Bucharest.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the fine Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and collaboration, with emphasis on the decisive role played in their development by the understandings and decisions reached during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

The possibilities were analysed offered by the economies of the two countries for the further expansion and deepening of the actions of economic cooperation and specialization of industrial production, for the amplification of technical-scientific collaboration and of commercial exchanges.

The 15th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Scientific Collaboration ended in Bucharest with the signing of a protocol by the heads of the two delegations, co-chairmen of the joint commission, Marin Enache, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy prime minister.

The document stipulates specific measures for the development of cooperation and specialization in machine building, electrotechnology, electronics, chemistry, metallurgy. Measures are also provided for the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

CEAUSESCU APPOINTS CARANFIL AMBASSADOR TO GDR

AU171850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1984 -- Under presidential decree Gheorghe Caranfil was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the German Democratic Republic.

CC PLENUM PROPOSES CEAUSESCU'S REELECTION

AU271917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party of June 27 unanimously approved the proposal of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party at the thirteenth party congress, adopting a resolution in this respect. The proposal was made by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Empowered by the Executive Political Committee, I have the honour to submit for approval to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party that at the thirteenth congress Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the people, brilliant revolutionary strategist, builder of modern Romania, be re-elected to the highest office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Maneu Manescu said.

Adopted unanimously and with deep satisfaction by the Executive Political Committee, this proposal stems from the love, admiration, respect and gratitude of the Communists, of our entire party and people for the prominent personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, brilliant revolutionary, militant and ardent patriot that has dedicated his entire life and activity to the attainment of our nation's ideals of freedom and independence, to the triumph of socialist revolution, to the continuous flourishing of the homeland, to cooperation and peace in the world.

Eminent party and state leader, illustrious communist thinker, revolutionary tribune, steeled in the working class' fight for safeguarding the Romanian people's vital interests, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's heroic personality shaped in the over 50 years of revolutionary activity has entered the consciousness of the entire party, of the entire people. The national recorded history has the fundamental contribution the general secretary of our party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has made to building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, to attaining the supreme ideals of independence, social and national justice, welfare, progress and civilization.

The outstanding achievements scored in the years that followed the ninth congress, the powerful assertion of the party's role as vital centre of our socialist nation and of worker democracy, the unparalleled development of the forces of production, the improvement of production relations in the Romanian society, the steady advance of science, education and culture, the rise in the people's material and cultural standards, indissolubly linked to our general secretary's name confer brilliancy on the most productive period in our homeland's life which, with dignity and justified patriotic pride, our people calls "Ceausescu's era".

A highly remarkable personality and authority of the contemporary political life, outstanding militant of the world communist and working-class movement, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose contribution to enhancing Romania's prestige in the world is fundamental, has been carrying on fruitful international activity for the promotion of the lofty ideas of understanding and cooperation, for the assertion of the principles of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and each nation's free development. The Romanian president's brilliant initiatives for development, collaboration and friendship among peoples, for the achievement of disarmament, the safeguarding of peace on our planet and the building of a better and more just world are known on all meridians and enjoy unanimous appreciation.

The Executive Political Committee is firmly convinced that the proposal it is submitting to the plenum of the Central Committee for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection at the thirteenth congress to the highest office of general secretary of the party has a nation-wide consensus and fully accords to the vital interests of our socialist nation, of our working class and people as a whole.

This legitimate reinvestiture is the fullest guarantee that the historic resolutions to be adopted by the thirteenth congress will be exemplarily implemented, that the Romanian people, closely united round the party and its general secretary, will unswervingly carry through the country's socioeconomic development programmes, ensuring the steady advance of the Socialist Republic of Romania towards the luminous goals of socialism and communism under the wise and clearsighted leadership of our great and beloved leader, the Romanian people's national hero, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In conclusion, Manea Manescu proposed that the Central Committee's plenum adopt a resolution on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection at the thirteenth congress to the highest office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Convenes Congress 19-23 Nov

AU271933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Party, held on Wednesday, June 27, called the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP over November 19-23, 1984. The plenary meeting adopted a resolution to that effect.

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES SEND MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU261422 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Jun 84 p 5

["Cable to President Nicolae Ceausescu From the Participants in the Meeting of the Churches in Romania for Disarmament and Peace" held 21-23 June in Bucharest]

[Text] The leaders and representatives of the churches from the Socialist Republic of Romania, gathered at a solemn meeting to debate problems of disarmament and peace, which took place in Bucharest on 21, 22, and 23 June 1984, and was attended by representatives of churches, religions, and international Christian organizations, express their deep admiration for the untiring dedication a and boundless devotion with which you, much esteemed Mr President, act for the progress of our fatherland, for the well-being and happiness of the people, for defending peace, and for promoting detente and cooperation among peoples.

Against the complex and troubled background, torn apart by the contradictions of the era that humanity is now passing through and marked by the unprecedented aggravation of the international situation, Romania presents the bright image of a country whose goal is to contribute to the victory of peace and cooperation and to ensuring the life and dignity of all nations of the world. We have every justification for stating that because of your untiring efforts, Romania has more friends in the world than ever, her achievements are well-known and appreciated throughout the world, and your name is uttered with deep esteem and admiration in all parts of the world.

Your brilliant initiatives and actions for the cause of peace and disarmament, which have found a new and eloquent expression in the appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR Supreme Soviet, U.S. Congress, the European countries' parliaments on whose territory the intermediate-range missiles are deployed, and to the parliaments of other European states and of Canada -- a vibrant appeal to decisive action in order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to protect the basic right of the mankind, the right ot life, the right of the nations to a free and dignified existence, for the victory of the peace on our planet -- also obliges and mobilizes us, the servants of the churches, to unite our efforts even more to support more efficiently the measures taken to defend peace, ensure detente, and promote cooperation and fraternity among peoples and nations. Our meeting, held in the spirit of the ideals of peace, freedom, progress, and civilization, which characterizes the will and actions of the Romanian people, once again shows the decision of the servants of the church, and of the faithful guided by them to contribute with full energy and by specific means to the efforts made by the peoples and progressive and peace-loving forces to defend the most sacred and, at the same time, the most threatened right of mankind, the right to life and existence.

Inspired by our religious beliefs, and in order to prevent a catastrophe that could destroy our planet, we, the leaders and representatives of the churches from Romania -- expressing the feelings and wish of all the members of our community -- have launched an appeal to all the churches, religious of the world, and all the people of good will throughout the world, calling upon them to act together with the peoples to whom they belong, and together with all peace-loving forces to halt the arms race, to halt the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR, and to bring about the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations aimed at achieving an agreement that should lead to the full elimination of nuclear missiles and any kind of nuclear weapons from Europe and from everywhere in the world.

Expressing our thoughts of due respect for everything you did and are doing for defending peace and promoting progress, asserting our full adherence to the entire domestic and foreign activity of our country, and following your inspiring example of devotedly serving the party and people, we pledge, much esteemed Mr President, to support with all our being and in unflinching unity with the country, the great actions for peace, to stimulate in the conscience of the people and the nations trust in and hope for a world without weapons and wars, freed from the nightmare of nuclear destruction, and to uphold and support their creative working energy for the well-being and benefit of the whole of mankind.

CEAUSESCU OPENS WORK AT NEW PUBLIC CENTER

AU251150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1984 -- On Monday morning President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu officially inaugurated the operations at the new public centre in the Romanian capital city. At the plateau of the future public centre, where a large number of Bucharesters were present, the Romanian head of state and experts examined the project of the impressive buildings to be built there.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cast the first bucket of concrete for the House of the Republic, the main building of the respective complex. The festivity marking the inauguration of the new public centre included casting in the foundation of the House of the Republic of a parchment bearing the signatures of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The document proves that on June 25, 1984 the base has been cast of this new architectural work that is worthy of the capital city of contemporary Romania -- the Bucharest Municipality.

BOJANIC SIGNS USSR CONSTRUCTION CREDIT AGREEMENT

LD280857 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 27 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslavia-USSR was signed [as received] in Moscow today, Wednesday, concerning credit amounting to 180 million dollars which the Soviet Covernment has granted to Yugoslavia to finance the construction of the second phase of the Smederevo iron and steel industry.

The agreement was signed by Yugoslav foreign trade secretary Dr Milenko Bojanic on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patrolichev on behalf of the Soviet Government.

The signing of the agreement is a contribution to the promotion of the two countries' extensive and developed economic relations and also to Yugoslavia's programme of economic stabilization.

The credit will enable the rapid completion of capacities for primary production of metal semi-manufacturers and create conditions for greater production in the metal manufacturing complex and increased exports of the engineering industry's end products and equipment.

PZPR'S CZYREK RECEIVED BY LCY PRESIDENT

LD271931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Jozef Czyrek conveyed greetings and best wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and from the PZPR leadership to Comrade Sukrija and the LCY leadership, Ali Sukrija reciprocated the greetings on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behald and extended an invitation to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to visit our country.

During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides positively assessed cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR as well as the entire Yugoslav-Polish relations. They noted that conditions and mutual readiness exist for their further promotion on positive principles.

Ali Sukrija spoke about the basic directions of the LCY's activity as regards development of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management and about the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. He paid special attention to questions connected with implementation of the social role of the LC and pointed out the important contents of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

Josef Czyrek spoke about the internal situation in the PPR and about the PZPR's activity in this connection. He pointed out the process of consolidation of the PZPR and its determination to ensure stable socialist development of Poland.

They also exchanged views on the topical international situation, on trends in the workers' and other progressive movements, and on the LCY's and PZPR's activities on the international plane.

The talks were also attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary. From the PZPR, the talks were attended by Zygmunt Galecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee, and Michal Szczerski, senior inspector in the international department of the PZPR Central Committee. Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the PPR to the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

DJURANOVIC REPLIES TO TRUDEAU'S MESSAGE

LD262053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a reply to the recent message from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, which was concerned with questions of international security and East-West relations. The reply from the president of the Presidency says that Yugoslavia strives for disarmament talks, general reduction of the level of armament in the world, and revival of the dialogue aimed at relaxation of international tension.

PLANINC TO VISIT POLAND BEGINNING OF JULY

LD261639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay an official and friendly visit to the PPR at the beginning of July at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

MAMULA HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S STRELETZ

LD271539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav national defence secretary, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, and the German Democratic Republic deputy national defence minister and chief of staff, Col. Gen. Fritz Streletz, today, Wednesday, discussed the further promotion ofcooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

Col. Gen. Streletz heads a German Democratic Republic military delegation on an official and friendly visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

PRESIDENCY DEBATES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, POLICIES

LD271731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Assessments and Stands of the SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its recent session the SFRY Presidency pointed out the main conditions required for the establishment of stability in the economy and on the market. Economic policy, it was stressed, should create the most favorable conditions possible mainly for those manufacturers who are getting good export results and whose productivity and efficiency ensure that our domestic needs are met with commodities and services accessible to our consumers in both price and quality.

In the assessment of the SFRY Presidency three key mutually linked and interdependent areas are of paramount importance for implementing the targets and tasks of our economy, curbing an excessive growth of prices and of cost of living, and more efficient protection of the standard of living and reaffirmation of personal income as the lever to increase labor productivity and economical aspects of economic operations.

Decisions which lead to further inroads into the revenue of organizations of associated labor in order to meet a variety of requirements cannot be taken hand in hand with easing the burden on the economy. That is why we must insist on reducing excessive social overheads and excessive numbers of nonproductive workers in work communities of the basic organizations of associated labor and of sociopolitical communities, in self-management interest communities, in economic associations and in sociopolitical organizations.

Every sociopolitical community is duty-bound to reexamine the overall set of instruments of direct and indirect inroads into the revenue of organizations of associated labor and workers' personal incomes, both through taxation and contributions and through other forms of taxes and dues, municipal and local self-contributions, and various "joint" investments into local superstructure programs and other programs. They are also duty-bound parallel with the revision of the rights, programs, and even organizations in the field of (?noneconomic) expenditure, to reduce the burden on the economy.

The SFRY Presidency believes that with more resolute customs and credit-monetary measures a disincentive should be provided for attempts by means of excessive price rises to increase incomes or to cover losses. At the same time better market supplies and a refusal to provide credits for stockpiles of ready products should be used to curb monopoly behavior on the market, keeping the goods in warehouses and other methods of unjustified price increases. Price decisionmaking should become a matter for workers in associated labor and their self-management organs and a matter for consultations and negotiations between mutually dependent manufacturers operating on the unified Yugoslav-market.

Also, without waiting for lasting solutions in the field of amortization and formation of one's own working capital, fixed assets and the economy's own working capital assets should be revalued. This will prevent the formation and distribution of fictitious revenue at the expense of reduced realistic value of fixed assets and of the working capital. Regulations should also be passed which will tax the part of the income established on an inflationary basis.

To secure conditions which will allow the fullest possible functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is an essential component of our struggle to fulfill the program of economic stabilization and the fullest possible implementation of economic criteria for our economic operations, it was stressed at the SFRY Presidency session. In addition, all organizations of associated labor, in order to financially consolidate the economy, must reexamine their material and financial balance sheets, determine the realistic value of social property, discover the reasons for slow turnover of resources and inadequate use of production and service capacities.

One of the most important conditions for striking a balance between the growth of personal income and the rise in the cost of living, it was said at the SFRY Presidency session, is to wage resolute struggle to curb inflation and to increase production, labor productivity, and economical business operations and exports. Only in this way will increased revenue and its distribution ensure that organizations of associated labor have greater use of the new value of their products, that is, it will ensure the resources for development of the material basis of labor and for the distribution of personal income in accordance with results of work.

In this connection the SFRY Presidency stresses the importance and the urgent nature of changes in the taxation policy with which the burden of financing joint and general social requirements will be transferred -- to the extent this is realistically possible -- from personal income to the income of organizations of associated labor, and especially to the income of those categories of the population whose share in financing social needs is considerably below their real possibilities.

The adoption of a social accord on joint foundations and criteria for the self-management establishment of relations in acquiring and distributing income and for joint expenditure in the SFRY must also be accelerated so as to enable organizations of associated labor to regulate these exceptionally important socioeconomic relations. The SFRY Presidency has stressed again that the regulations and dinar and foreign currency commitments must be carried out and that legal and other sanctions should be applied against those who do not do so.

In conclusion the SFRY Presidency points out the need to take stock more fully of some current problems and to take more efficient measures regarding their implementation. [sentence as received] This applies primarily to the elimination of obstacles to greater mobility and faster circulation of foreign currency, to stimulation of foreign currency inflow under all headings and to an improvement of commodity and regional structure of exports, to coordination of the planned right to purchase foreign currency for those who have caused foreign currency to flow in, to implementation of the policy of reducing investments, and also to problems in connection with employment.

The SFRY Presidency did not discuss at its recent session questions of socioeconomic development and economic policy tasks in 1985; however, it did stress the need for intensive work to take stock of all basic elements to be used realistically to determine the policy of socioeconomic development next year. This also implies timely preparations for the adoption of all economic, systemic, and other solutions which provides an outline of the conditions for our economic operations which should be made known to the economy before the beginning of the next year.

Appoints President, Secretary

LD261409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in keeping with the provisions of the LCY Statute and the standing orders concerning the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Presidium, was elected president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with a 1-year term of office. Dimce Belovski was elected secretary of the LCY Presidium, with a 2-year term of office.

The LCY Presidium paid tribute to Dragoslav Markovic and Nikola Stojanovic for their successful discharge of the office of the president and secretary, respectively, during the past period.

During its session the LCY Presidium confirmed the statute decision on the organization of the Communists in the organizations and organs of the federation. Pero Vujnic was elected chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Complaints, Petitions, and Grievances.

DJILAS: 'I AM NOT HOSTILE, MERELY A CRITIC'

PM271043 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Jun 84 p 13

[Interview with Milovan Djilas by Disa Hastad: "Yugoslavia Should Join the West"]

[Text] Belgrade, June -- Last Easter the Yugoslav police undertook a spectacular action against the opposition in the country -- 28 people gathered for a discussion in a private apartment in Belgrade were arrested, among them Milovan Djilas, who had been giving a lecture.

Six of those arrested then are still in prison, and four are on hunger strike.

Milovan Djilas told DAGENS NYHETER that this action is the first step toward crushing the opposition in Yugoslavia.

Once Djilas was one of the most powerful men in Yugoslavia. His removal from power began in 1953, when he published a series of critical articles in the party organ BORBA. Eventually he was expelled from the party and imprisoned. He has, however, been able to publish books outside Yugoslavia. The most controversial were "The New Class" (Djilas was the first to point to this new upper class in the communist countries) and "Conversations With Stalin." Now he has also written his memoirs and a number of books about his homeland, Montenegro.

Djilas's old comrades-in-arms -- Tito, Kardelj, Rankovic (who ended his days in disgrace) -- are all dead. Djilas himself plays no political role in Yugoslavia, but he does receive the foreign journalists and observers who want to meet him in his home. Possibly he is better known abroad nowadays.

He had never belonged to the discussion group he was attending on that fateful Good Friday -- it consists of people in their thirties, too young to remember Djilas as a man with power, who seem to have invited him out of curiosity.

At 73 Djilas still seemed strong and unbroken when he met us in his roomy apartment behind the parliament building.

"I believe that they intervened against this group precisely because I was there that evening," he said. "After all the group has existed for years and the authorities have known what they were doing. The groups contains people with many different points of view -- some from the student left of 1968, when the students occupied Belgrade university, and who have now changed horses and become liberal socialists. They generally meet every 3 weeks and invite someone to introduce the discussion."

That evening it was Djilas who spoke about the war in Yugoslavia and the situation today.

"I stressed that it is the party and not the dissidents that threaten Yugoslavia. What we must do is to resist this party beaureaucracy at the federal level. I said in my introduction that the nations question in Yugoslavia has been solved -- but not forever. It was solved during the war, in an in-the-field way. My own private solution is a democratic confederation, because it is impossible to go back to a centrally directed state. And I do not think that today there is a people which wants the country to be dissolved as a state at present."

Djilas had just finished his lecture when the meeting was broken up.

"I think that their intention was that the intervention should be as dramatic as possible. (The whole of the world's press did write about it). I think it was done as a result of pressure from party bosses in Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina."

In the wake of the action some strange things happened in Belgrade: The majority of those arrested were released, but one of them, a technician called Radomir Radovic, died under mysterious circumstances. A female journalist was said to have been the victim of a staged motorcycle accident.

Now there is growing concern in Belgrade that the intention really is to let things go as far as a political trial against some of those who were at the meeting and are now in prison. A number of people have been summoned for interrogation as witnesses.

At the same time petitions appealing for those imprisoned are circulating in Belgrade, signed by many people who cannot be described as belonging to the opposition -- some academy members, perhaps even some party members. Djilas himself has written to Amnesty.

"It would not be terribly wise of the authorities to bring those imprisoned to trial," Djilas said. "I cannot see how those in power could succeed in getting them found guilty."

DAGENS NYHETER asked if Djilas is really allowed to give interviews after what happened. With a twinkle in his eye Djilas said that before he was released he was forbidden to give interviews "with a hostile purpose." [i fientlight syfte]

"But I am not hostile," he said. "Merely a critic. When they told me that I was free I said, 'I wish you success in the struggle against the real enemies.' For I am not against Yugoslavia. I took part in the war and was in prison here when we were a monarchy because I was a Communist. It is difficult to believe that I would act 'on foreign orders,' which is what they are saying."

Do they think that he is dangerous, DAGENS NYHETER asked, and Djilas replied:

"Potentially. There are many dissatisfied people in Yugoslavia. But there are only small groups of them. Things are not the same here as they are in Poland."

Milovan Djilas considers that the new tendency toward crushing liberalization is the most important thing that has happened in the country since Tito's death:

"Ideology has grown weaker here since Tito's death. The party's role as a unifying force has decreased.

"I consider that our slogan 'Brotherhood-unity' was a good EMOTIONAL [published in italics] call after the war. But this does not work with a one-party system. Now I believe in some sort of democratic confederation of states where it would be possible to leave the union -- if this was what was wanted. Although I do not think that anyone would do so."

Djilas is not alone in criticizing the way in which Yugoslavia's federal system is functioning at present -- on the contrary, DAGENS NYHETER has heard and read many variations on the theme recently.

The interviewer was very interested in knowing what are the other traditional "Yugoslav values" to which Djilas is now prepared to subscribe; what does he think about self-management and nonaligned foreign policy?

[Djilas] Self-management was a good idea at first, but now it is completely ineffective. If often redoubles the chaos. This system is difficult to apply in a one-party state since 90 percent of those who sit on self-management committees are also party members. They find themselves with double loyalties.

There is hardly anything here that does not need to be reformed, but the growing bureaucracy is one of the most urgent areas.

[DAGENS NYHETER] What do you think of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the Nonaligned Movement?

[Djilas] I think that we should stand on the sidelines. The Nonaligned Movement, you know, has become a battlefield between East and West. I am not opposed to it as such, but I do not consider that it is effective. A lot of words and little action.

Yugoslavia should be attached [anslutet] to Western Europe in the same way as Sweden and Austria. Not a member of NATO -- at least not now that Reagan is President. Economically I think that Yugoslavia should ally itself with the West -- not only with Western Europe but also with the United States.

Otherwise my views on "Yugoslav values" are that we should keep what is good, but what has shown itself to be unable to survive we should get rid of.

[DAGENS NYHETER] So what values are left?

[Djilas] There is a revolutionary tradition. It is still alive in memory. Then we have the values that every people has. In Serbia the church was important and played historically a "Polish" role -- now it means most as a cultural symbol. The Serbians are said to be pro-Russian and tough, but here there are democratic traditions, here there has been pluralism and different parties.

In Croatia the church is now becoming stronger -- after having cooperated in history with the feudal lords or with other peoples like the Hungarians.... But I would say in Yugoslavia's defense -- not one of these peoples is against the country as an organization.

[DAGENS NYHETER] And the freedom of speech which exists in Yugoslavia, unlike the other socialist countries?

[Djilas] That is only to be found in Belgrade. And developments proceed in a zigzag manner. The divisions in Yugoslavia mean that repression too will only be temporary.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES BELGRADE GARRISON PERSONNEL

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[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation, spoke today in the Belgrade Army Club to the officers and civilian personnel of the Belgrade Garrison on the basic problems and ideological developments in the present-day world. Dr. Dragosavac's lecture is an integral part of the ideopolitical education of the officers and of the civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army.